

Reference list for key variables in the evidence synthesis

Grey color denotes theme of piece and filing location. Topics are covered at length where appropriate marked with text or 'x' only. Themes, as stated in the report, included:

- Politics, decentralisation, policies
- Demographics, population growth, shifting population trends, migration (open and closed remittances)
- Land use, resource access
- Urbanisation, small town growth
- Poverty, vulnerability, change in assets
- Commercialisation, livestock trade, economic growth, profitability, livestock insurance
- Social safety nets, relief assistance, food aid
- Livelihood diversification
- Education, services, professional careers
- Social dynamics (and exclusion), gender, youth
- Resilience, adaptation, coping strategies
- Climate change, greater weather variability, environmental pressures
- Conflict, violence
- Change in ASALs

Pastoral System (or proximity to) refers to the pastoral systems as stated in the report: the **Maasai** system in Kenya's South Rift Valley, the **Somali** region of Ethiopia, **Borana** Plateau in southern Ethiopia, **Karamoja** in northern Uganda, and **Northern Bahr el Ghazal** region in the greater Bahr el Ghazal livelihood zone of South Sudan.

Academic article refers to publication by peer-reviewed academic journal.

Grey literature, or policy document, non-published but robust literature such as that self-published by UN Agencies, Donors or Non-Governmental Organisations. The inclusion of grey literature did *not* include advocacy documents¹.

Policy documents refer to publications that state policy of government, donor or other such entity.

Qualitative refers to research that used only qualitative methods.

Quantitative refers to research that used only quantitative methods.

Mixed-Method refers to research that used both qualitative and quantitative methods.

¹ Rigour for inclusion was evaluated based on key principles of quality research: Conceptual framing, Transparency, Appropriateness, Cultural sensitivity, Validity, Measurement validity, Internal validity, External validity, Ecological validity, Reliability, Stability, Internal reliability, Analytical reliability, Cogency. P. 11-14. DFID (2013) How to note: assessing the strength of evidence.

Secondary refers to research that only utilized secondary sources and performed no new data collection (qualitative, quantitative, participatory or otherwise).

Participatory refers to research that utilized participatory methods (excluding ethnography which was included in qualitative).